

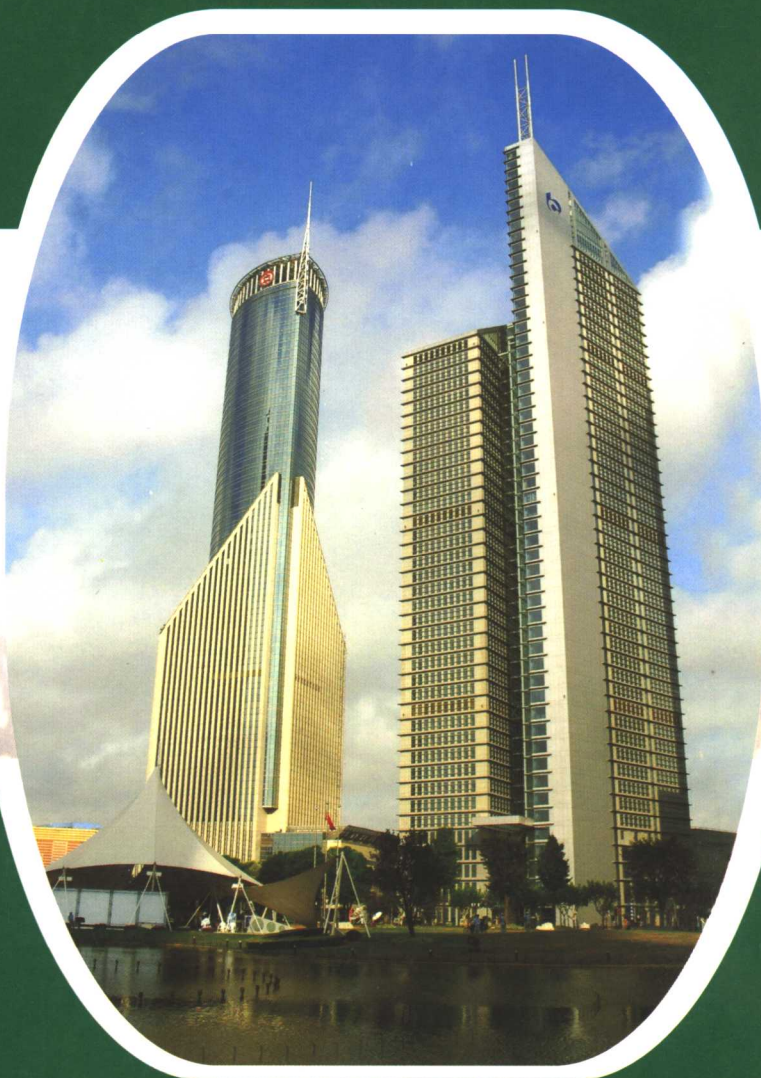


普通高等教育21世纪教改试用教程

根据教育部最新调整大纲编写

高等院校实用英语

听说教程
(综合篇)



陈明娟 主编

上海交通大学 戴萍 主审

华东师范大学 Mustaq Missouri

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教师用书
Teacher's Book

PRACTICAL ENGLISH FOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
Listening and Speaking course 4

学林出版社

高等院校实用英语听说教程(四)
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主 审: 戴 萍

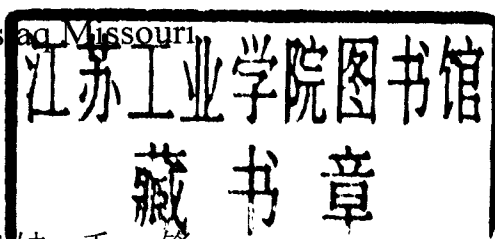
主 编: 陈明娟

副主编: 吴 云

编 者: 吴 云 朱龙妹 毛 锋

陈明娟 徐璐璐 牟新华

夏丽娜



学林出版社

前言

《大学英语教学基本要求》、《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)指出“要重视语言学习的规律,正确处理听、说、读、写、译之间的关系,确保各项语言能力的协调发展。目前要特别注意加强听说技能的培养”,《基本要求》强调语言基本技能的训练和涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重,明确给出了日常交际和业务交际范围表,列出了教学中学生应掌握和运用的交际内容,可见《基本要求》将学生的听说技能的培养放到了很重要的位置,为各类高等院校组织英语教学和教学改革提供了纲领性文献。

根据《基本要求》的指示精神,我们组织具有丰富高职高专教学经验的教师编写了《高等院校实用英语听说教程》,在坚持“以应用为目的,实用为主”的前提下,充分注意了以下几个方面:

1. 严格按照《基本要求》编写,我们选材的依据和出发点是《基本要求》中《交际范围表》所规定的听说交际主题。
2. 强调语言的交际性和真实性,把培养学生具有一定的实用听说能力作为本教材的重要任务。
3. 强调语言的趣味性和实用性,所选材料具有现代气息,贴近生活实际,为广大师生提供了丰富的、地道的现代英语听说素材。
4. 强调练习的多样性和互动性,便于学生反复操练,熟能生巧。
5. 语言素材既体现重现、循序渐进又相对独立。
6. 设计新颖,图文并茂。

《高等院校实用英语听说教程》由《学生用书》、《教师用书》、《听说实训》以及配套的多媒体课件组成。丛书分为日常交际篇、涉外活动篇、涉外业务篇、综合篇,共四册,每册各含15或16个单元,每个单元由Ready, Steady, Go和Cultural Tips或Business Tips组成。第四册各部分的具体内容如下:

- 1) Ready: 本部分主要为热身准备阶段,内容包括口头回答问题和朗读范文。
- 2) Steady: 本部分为听力训练阶段,以听对话填空和口头翻译两种形式,由易及难,逐步提高学生的听力技能。
- 3) Go: 本部分为口语训练阶段,分为3个section,分别通过看图画或图表以及给出的主题,训练学生能用英语自由表达观点,从而提高口语表达能力。
- 4) Cultural Tips: 精选一至两篇与社会生活相关的小短文,既能增加学生的文化背景知识又能提高学生的学习兴趣。

本书在编写过程中参照了《高等学校英语应用能力考试(口试)大纲和样题》体例结构,学完本书对参加英语口语考试有相当大的帮助。

本书主编为陈明娟,副主编为吴云,编者为吴云、陈明娟、朱龙妹、徐璐璐、毛锋、牟新华、夏丽娜。主审:Mustaq Missouri、戴萍。参与编审的学校有:上海交通大学、华东师范大学、上海工商外国语学院、上海师范大学旅游学院、上海对外贸易学院、同济大学等。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免会有疏漏或错误,敬请广大读者批评指正,并由衷地欢迎诸位同仁不吝赐教。

编者

2005.8

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UNIT ONE

Daily Greetings

1. Ready?

Section A

Directions: In this part you may be asked such questions as found below. Try to answer them briefly.

Useful Words and Expressions

kiss one's cheeks	亲面颊	bow /baʊ/ v.	鞠躬
title /'taɪtl/ n.	头衔	say hello to	打招呼
greet /gri:t/ vt.	问候	irreverent /ɪ'revərənt/ adj.	不尊敬
shorten the distance	缩短距离	cute picture	逗人喜爱的图片
alter /'ɔ:lte(r)/ v.	改变	host /həʊst/ n.	主人

1. People in different countries usually have different customs of greetings. Do you know anything about such customs?

When male Arabs in the Middle-East usually greet their friends, they kiss their friends' cheeks. The Chinese greet others by holding their hands together while the Japanese bow when greeting each other.

2. What's in your view the most important thing to do to avoid offending the other party when you are greeting him or her?

In my opinion, I think the most important issue is respect. It's really impolite to call his / her nickname, especially when you are not very familiar with him / her. When greeting one superior to you, it's better to add his or her title before the name.

3. When you become a new member of a class or a club, will you forwardly greet other members in the group?

No, I am kind of shy to talk to strangers. Although I never hate making new

friends, it still seems a bit difficult for me to say hello to unfamiliar people. So making friends by being introduced would be a better way for me.

4. What will you do if a stranger greets you in public?
That depends. Actually, if I feel he / she is hostile to me or if I just dislike him / her, I would not react to his / her greetings. While in some other places, such as campus or library, I would choose to return my greetings to strangers.
5. When meeting others for the first time, do you think it's polite to ask people's privacy, such as age, salary and marriage?
Well, it's relatively common to talk about these issues in Eastern countries, such as China. Or we can say it won't make people feel uneasy when they face these kinds of questions. However, it's irreverent to talk about these questions in Western countries, especially when people meet for the first time.
6. Do you feel different when using chatting software to greet friends on the Internet?
The chatting software has greatly shortened the distance between my friends and me. It also brings us different new feelings, as opposed to the traditional face-to-face meeting. We usually use MSN or QQ to communicate with each other. When meeting my friends, I always greet them with cute pictures. It's very funny.
7. Many short forms of words or sentences are used when young guys greet each other on the Internet, could you tell me some?
As the world is changing, the greeting expressions are also altering a lot. Many new expressions have appeared, especially among young guys. For example, they would use "Pleased 2 meet u agn!" instead of "Pleased to meet you again!" While, "Gd, thx!" is the short form of "Good. Thanks!" and "NP!" means "No problem".
8. Suppose you attend a friend's party and have to leave earlier before the party ends, what would you say to the host?
If I really have to go for some affairs, I will tell my friends the reasons. For example, "I have to get up earlier next morning" or "I have to prepare the homework tonight because it will be handed in tomorrow". Meanwhile, I won't forget to say thanks to the host for his /her wonderful party and delicious food.

Section B

Directions: In this part there are two short texts. You are required to read them aloud and try to recite them.

Text 1

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome. Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Linda Wu. We are glad to have you here. On behalf of our company and our colleagues, we'd like to extend a warm welcome to you all.

I'll be your assistant during the four-week long project and we'll be glad to provide any help at any time. We'll do everything possible to make this project a success and your visit in this city a pleasant experience. If you have any problems or suggestions, please don't hesitate to let us know.

We have reserved two suites and eight TWBs (twin bedded rooms with bath) for you at the Swan Hotel Shanghai. It is just a 10-minute walk from the place where you are going to work and offers the best services in this city. We shall meet at the hotel banquet room at 6:30 p.m. for a reception banquet held by our manager in honor of you.

We hope to see you all then.

Text 2

Mr. Chairperson,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to take part in this opening ceremony of this art show on behalf of the City Cultural and Art Board and to pass on its best regards.

The great Irish painter Markey Robinson once said that a painter either has got it or he hasn't got it. Tom Byrne has got it. When you look at Tom Byrne's paintings, you know he has got it and when you meet Tom Byrne, the man, you know he has got it.

I would like to thank Pam for organizing this wonderful exhibition. Over the years she has nurtured many new talents.

I would also like to thank John and Thelma for providing this wonderful exhibition space. In a short time Tonic has become an important cultural centre in Blackrock.

Finally, I would like to thank the artist for his presence here tonight and his partner

Chloe.

We will all look back on this evening as an important cultural event. Again, thank you for coming.

2. Steady!

Section A

Directions: In this part, you will read a gapped conversation and you are required to complete the gaps orally.

Situation: Su Hui, a hotel clerk from the International Holiday Hotel, goes to the Shanghai Railway Station and greets Mr. Milton.

Reference Answer:

Clerk: Excuse me, but are you Mr. Milton from the OK Trading Company?

David Milton: Yes, David Milton.

Clerk: My name is Su Hui. I'm from the International Holiday Hotel. I'm here to meet you.

David Milton: How do you do?

Clerk: How do you do? Welcome to Shanghai.

David Milton: I've heard a lot about this city and now I can see it with my own eyes.

Clerk: I hope you'll enjoy your stay here.

David Milton: I'm sure I will.

Clerk: Is this all your baggage?

David Milton: Yes, my things are all in the suitcase.

Clerk: Let me help with your suitcase, Mr. Milton.

David Milton: No, don't bother. I can manage, thank you.

Clerk: Do you really think so? Well, we have a limousine over there to take you to the hotel. This way, please.

David Milton: Wonderful. I need some rest.

Section B

Directions: In this part, you will read a memorandum sent to a tour guide by the Beijing Travel Service. You will hear a gapped conversation and you are required to complete the gaps.

Memo

To: Chen Lin

From: UK Division, Beijing Travel Service

Date: Tuesday, August 09, 2005

Re: Welcome to Harris from the UK

A tour party from the UK headed by Rom Harris is arriving at Pudong International Airport at 10:15 a.m. August 12, 2005. The flight number is UK 1234. Greet and meet them at the airport. A limousine will be sent to the airport to pick them up and take them to the Sea View Hotel. Collect the guests' baggage and have them sent to their hotel guest rooms.

Situation: At the airport, Chen Lin, a tour guide from the Beijing Travel Service, is meeting a tour party from the UK. Chen has not personally met Mr. Harris, the tour leader.

Reference Answer:

Chen Lin: Excuse me, but are you Mr. Harris from the UK?

Mr. Harris: Why, yes, I'm David Harris.

Chen Lin: Oh, Mr. Harris. I'm very glad to meet you. My name is Chen Lin. I'm the guide from the Beijing Travel Service.

Mr. Harris: Hello, Ms. Chen. Thank you for coming to meet us.

Chen Lin: Welcome to China, Mr. Harris. How was your trip?

Mr. Harris: Fine. We had a very pleasant flight. Let me introduce to you Miss Brown, my assistant. She is in charge of the daily affairs of our tour party.

Chen Lin: Hello, Miss Brown. I'm pleased to meet you.

Miss Brown: Hello, I'm pleased to meet you, too.

Chen Lin: We've made reservations for your party at the Sea View Hotel.
Miss Brown: Thank you very much.
Chen Lin: Shall we go to the hotel now? The shuttle bus is just waiting outside.
Mr. Harris: Fine.
Chen Lin: Your baggage will be sent to your rooms in the hotel.
Mr. Harris: That's good.
Chen Lin: May I help with your suitcase, Mr. Harris?
Mr. Harris: That's very kind of you.

Section C

Directions: In this part there is a short welcome speech. You are required to interpret it orally into English.

大家好:

欢迎各位光临。有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎！请允许我在这里作一个自我介绍。我叫 Sherry Su，来自蓝天自由行旅游公司。我代表我们旅游公司以及我的同事们欢迎大家来我们地区旅游。在接下来的几天当中，我将作为你们的导游，带领大家感受我们这个地区的山山水水。竭诚使你们一路游览愉快，为您带来不一样的感受！

这位是我们的司机王师傅。我们的车号是 123468，大家记好了，以防上错车。在旅途中大家有什么要求及困难，大家尽可提出来。我会尽力帮助大家的！我们将随时为大家服务。

好了，祝大家在这里玩得开心！

Reference Answer:

Hello everybody,

Welcome. We are so happy to have friends like you coming from afar.

Allow me to introduce myself first. My name is Sherry Su from Sky Free Travel Service. On behalf of our company and our colleagues, we'd like to extend a warm welcome to you all. In the days to follow, I'll be accompanying you to tour the beautiful lakes and mountains in this region. I'll do everything possible to make your visit a pleasant experience unique from that of your previous tour.

This is our driver, Mr. Wang. The plate number of our bus is 123468. Please do remember the number so that you do not get on the wrong bus. If you have any

problems or suggestions, please don't hesitate to let us know. We will try our best to help you and we are always at your service.

We hope you'll enjoy your stay with us.



3. Go!

Section A

Directions: In this part you will see a picture of the Hongkong government holding a welcome meeting to greet the “Shenzhou-V” delegation. You are required to describe and talk about the picture for 2 minutes. You can also add your own opinions.



Useful Words and Expressions

astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ n.

宇宙飞行员

space /speɪs/ n.

太空

cherish /'tʃerɪʃ/ vt.

珍爱，怀念

realize a dream

实现梦想

“Shenzhou-V” delegation

“神州五号”代表团

chief executive

执行长官

applaud /ə'plɔ:d/ v.

鼓掌

shake hands with

握手

gain a better position

获得更有利的位置

congratulate /kən'grætʃu'leɪt/ v.

祝贺

Hints for Teachers:

Ask the students to describe the picture while paying attention to the following points:

- 1) guess the time of the story
- 2) say something about astronaut Yang Liwei
- 3) what they are doing in the picture
- 4) the contribution Yang Liwei made to China

Reference Answer:

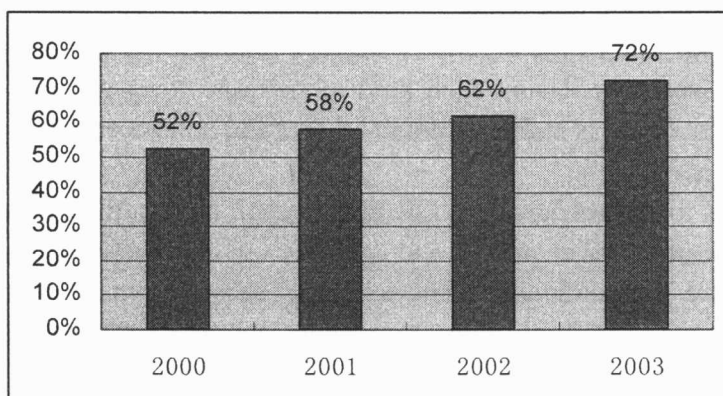
On October 6, 2003, a Chinese astronaut named Yang Liwei became the fighter pilot who made China's first trip into the space, and secured China as the third nation in the world to send a man into outer space. By doing so, Yang Liwei realized a centuries-old dream cherished by all Chinese.

Space fever also hit Hong Kong. At the end of October, the "Shenzhou-V" delegation visited Hong Kong. We can see former Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa applauding in the center of the welcome meeting, smiling and introducing Yang Liwei to other people. Yang Liwei is shaking hands with them. People around him are glad and excited; they greet Yang Liwei with smiles and applause. I can imagine they are congratulating him on the excellent work involved with the Shenzhou-V mission. At the far end, many reporters want to take photos of the hero; some of them are even standing on a ladder to gain a better position.

Section B

Directions: Many young people greet each other by chatting on the Internet. In this part you will see a chart reflecting the percentage of students using the chatting software among young people from the ages of 15 to 18. You are required to give an explanation of the chart according to your understanding. You can add your own comments.

- Percentage of students using chatting software from the ages of 15 to 18. (Year 2000—2003)



Useful Words and Expressions

proportion /prə'pɔ:ʃn/ n.	比例	chatting software	聊天软件
percentage /pə'sentɪdʒ/ n.	百分比	wide use	广泛使用
attribute to	归因于	decline /dɪ'klaɪn/ vi.	下降
Internet /'ɪntənət/ n.	网络	lay a solid foundation for	打下扎实基础
convenient /kən'vi:niənt/ adj.	方便的	new generation	新一代

Hints for Teachers:

1. Ask the students to analyze the figures in the chart.
2. Ask the students to reach the following conclusion: more and more students are chatting on the Internet.
3. Ask the students to give the reasons for this change:
 - 1) the continual decline of the price of PCs and the wide use of the Internet
 - 2) the improvement of new technologies
 - 3) more and more young people rely on the Internet to make friends

Reference Answer:

From the chart above, we can see that in the age group of 15 to 18, the proportion of students who use chatting software has continually increased. The percentage was 52% in 2000, 58% in 2001 and 62% in 2002. The biggest rise happened in 2003, when the number rose to 72%. Clearly, the number of students using chatting software has

rapidly increased in these few years.

With the wide use of the computer and the Internet, the new generation has got used to chatting software. Using such kind of software, they greet and communicate with their friends. There is a great amount of chatting software; MSN and QQ are the most famous ones.

The reasons for this progress can be mainly attributed to three factors. Firstly, the continual decline of the price of PCs and the wide use of Internet these years have laid a solid hardware foundation for the change; secondly, new technologies have continually improved, bringing more convenient chatting software; Finally, the new generation relies on the Net to make friends more and more.

Section C

Directions: In this part you are given a topic and you are required to discuss the topic further with your partner and then give an oral report to the class.

Discussion Topic: What makes up a message of greeting at a formal gathering?

Useful Words and Expressions

greeting /'gri:tɪŋ/ n. 问候, 欢迎

honor /'ɒnə(r)/ n. 光荣, 荣幸

complimentary /,kɒmplɪ'mentri/ adj.

participant /pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt/ n. 参加者

organizer /'ɔ:gənaɪzə(r)/ n. 组织者

表示赞美、称赞等的

Reference Answer:

Contents of a message of greeting at a formal gathering should include:

- 1) Extending greetings to addressing the participants appropriately.
- 2) Expressing welcome to the participants.
- 3) Expressing honor and pleasure to be present at the event.
- 4) Complimentary words for the host.
- 5) Extending gratitude to the organizer of the event.
- 6) Extending wishes for the participants or the success of the event.

4. Cultural Tips

Western Ways of Greetings

In Western countries, unless you have been introduced to people by their first names, or asked to call them by their first names, it is common to address new acquaintances using their titles and family names.

It is important to remember the questions relating to age, marital status, financial position or religion. It is not appropriate to ask such questions when you meet and greet strangers.

With regard to invitations, Westerners are specific about who are invited. Children may not be included. Wine, flower or chocolate are always welcome as gifts.

People always greet you by saying “How do you do?” when you enter into a shop, a restaurant, a café or just on the road. Don’t feel uneasy and just reply: “How do you do?”

UNIT TWO

Life on Campus

1. Ready?

Section A

Directions: In this part you may be asked such questions as found below. Try to answer them briefly.

Useful Words and Expressions

well-balanced /wel'bælənst/ adj.	明智的
participate in	参加
extracurricular activity	课外活动
stressful /'stresfl/ adj.	充满压力的
set one's goal	确定目标
prioritize /praɪ'ɒrɪaɪz/ vt.	使优先
procrastination /prəʊ,kɹæstɪ'neɪʃn/ n.	耽搁
broaden one's vision	开阔视野
enrich one's life	丰富生活
concise /kən'saɪs/ adj.	简明的
enroll /ɪn'rəʊl/ v.	报名参加
indispensable /ɪndɪ'spensəbl/ adj.	必不可少的
in public	公开地
tuition /tju:'ɪʃn/ n.	学费

1. What do you think is a solid base for good college life?

I think a well-balanced college schedule is one of the most important things. Attending classes, studying, doing a part-time job, finding time for friends, family

and ourselves, and participating in extracurricular activities can be overwhelming to college students sometimes. Therefore, it is crucial to achieve good time management.

2. How do you deal with your school pressure?

There are some good tips to manage my stressful study. I always set my goals first, which are mostly the things I want to accomplish in a week, a month, a semester or even longer. By setting goals, I am more inclined to follow them.

Prioritizing different tasks is my second step. One should always focus on the most important thing and then move on to the next ones. We must also avoid procrastination. It will cause us more stress.

Other important tips include healthy eating, enough sleep and proper exercise.

The last but not the least is the help from the school and teachers. I can always tell my problems to them, which not only makes me feel better, but can also solve my problems most of the time.

3. How do you like your campus life?

I think life on campus is interesting. We have a lot more spare time than we had when we were in middle school. After class we can do things we like to do without being disturbed. On weekends, my roommates and I can visit famous sights to broaden our vision and enrich our life.

4. Do you prefer reading newspapers or magazines?

I enjoy both of them. The articles in the newspapers are shorter and more concise than those in the magazines, which can inform me of the information more quickly. However, magazines provide us with deeper and more thoughtful contents. It is always enjoyable to read a high quality magazine on the sofa when I have a couple of hours free.

5. Does our school have a Students' Union?

Yes. The Students' Union is made up of every student who is enrolled in a course of study at our university. It is the peak body representing and supporting students. Its aim is to let students control their own affairs and be the student's voice for students on campus.

6. How do you like your university library?

My university library is fairly large. I can find many useful books in it. Visiting the library has become an indispensable part of my university life. I often go there to borrow novels, computer books and cartoon books. I also like to study in the reading room where I can use the reference books. When we feel tired we can even